

All Local Time Mentioned In
This Newspaper Is Daylight
Saving Time — One Hour
Earlier Than Standard

Hope Star

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Consolidated January 18, 1929.

VOLUME 42 — NUMBER 269

HOPE, ARKANSAS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1941

(AP)—Means Associated Press
(NEA)—Means Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n

The Weather

ARKANSAS—Considerably cloudy
with scattered thundershowers Tues-
day night and Wednesday.

PRICE 5c COPY

British Capture Three Cities in Iran

Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor

ALEX. H. WASHBURN

Blackout on Highway 67

Things happened around Hope Monday night—and into the wee hours Tuesday morning. The streets were full of "Blue" Army units, and they were all moving eastward out U. S. 67—reversing the usual marching direction during the Second Army maneuvers being held here.

"What are you doing?" I asked an artillerist who stopped for a drink of water.

"We are retreating," said he.

"I suppose it is just a strategic retreat," said I.

"Certainly," he said.

And I see by today's communiqué from Second Army headquarters in Prescott that it was a successful retreat—the "Blues" rescuing 75,000 men from a "Red" Army trap.

* * *

The reason for closing U. S. 67 to civilian traffic Monday night until daylight Tuesday now becomes apparent.

Residents along 67 just east of Hope report they had a military picnic out there—total blackout, dive-bomber attacks, and anti-aircraft fire.

A civilian car caught in that black confusion, illuminated now and then by flare dropped from a warplane, would certainly have been a candidate for the undertaker's.

U. S. 67 residents reported everybody had a swell time—and after a couple of hours of it the boys knocked off on their war-making for sandwiches and drinks.

* * *

The business apparently wound up in Hope about daylight, when machine gun crews besieged the city hall and chased off a field-piece that some enterprising artillerymen had planted on the lawn—but by that time I wasn't there.

* * *

By WILLIS THORNTON

Education — More
Vital Than Ever

Many a boy is probably hesitating at this moment about going back to school or college. "What's the use," some may be asking. "About the time I get started, I'll be called up for military service; I might never finish, and have just wasted my time. What difference does it make, anyway?"

It is natural enough for young men to be thinking in such terms in days like these. There is one sound bit of advice: "Get all the education you can while you can."

If the course is interrupted, the school and college training, as far as it has gone, will help the selectee through his military service, and may definitely lead to "promotion and pay" within that service.

Generally speaking (there are always exceptions) the educated man adapts himself to changed conditions more easily, understands more fully the necessity of training, hence finds his "hitch" easier to do. In today's modern, complex, highly organized army, there is a use for any kind of training he may get. Again, there are exceptions, and one can always find instances where the army has made Phi Beta Kappas specialize in digging latrines. But generally speaking, my kind of educational training is directly useful in the army, aside from its general value.

The world after the emergency has passed, furthermore, is going to be an even more highly competitive world than before. Jobs may be scarce, and the better prepared a man is, the more chance he will have to land one.

Further, at any time the government may begin taking a leaf from the book of its World War experiences. Then the time between the colleges and the military services was very close. Training was instituted in the colleges and schools themselves, and students received advance preparation which helped them advance in military careers if such followed.

During Lieutenant Commander Tunney's tour of the Eighth Naval District the following stops are scheduled:

Dallas, Texas, November 4, 5.
Houston, Texas, November 6, 7.
New Orleans, La., November 10, 12.
Little Rock, Ark., November 13, 14.
Nashville, Tenn., November 17, 18.
Birmingham, Ala., November 19.

Commander Walton in announcing the tour suggested that men who are interested in becoming physical directors in the Navy could same time and get their application in order by interviewing their local recruiting officer before Lieutenant Commander Tunney arrives.

Any boy hesitating about returning to school this fall would do well to think of those things. In high school or college, for six months or four years, the young man who studies, prepares himself for better and more effective service, adds to the stock of training and education of the nation, he, too, is serving his country until the time when more exacting service is required.

To Keep Bugs Away
Try installing bright lights outside and away from a screened-in porch if you desire to keep insects away in the summer.

A Thought
He travels the fastest who travels alone.—Kipling.

Ground, Air Forces Teamed in Maneuvers

War Games Pause After 11 Mile Withdrawal to New Front

WITH THE ARMY IN SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS—(AP)—Success of the army's new technique of teaming dive bombers with attacking ground forces depends on communications, two generals of the army said Tuesday.

This method of blasting enemy concentrations and breaking up hostile assaults was employed in maneuvers for the first time by the American army during the opening week of the war in Arkansas.

The need for better ground to plane contact was voiced by Major General Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of the Second Army maneuvers, and Major General William N. Haskell, 27th Division commander.

"This use of dive bombers is by far the most important development in the present war games," Major General Richardson, Jr., said, "but whole success depends on the accurate guiding of aircraft to their targets."

The Second Army war games paused Tuesday. A series of five field exercises from some 75,000 men came to an end at the completion of an overnight withdrawal of 11 miles south east to a line behind the Terre Rouge creek. The Red river provided protection on the south and the Little Missouri offered an obstacle on the north.

In great waves of trucks three divisions moved along every available road from broad paved highways from Arkadelphia to Texarkana to cover paths used only by farmers.

While one line laid a protecting fire against the enemy others withdrew to put down similar barbed-wires for the withdrawal of their protectors.

It was one of the most delicate operations of the whole maneuvers.

In strict blackout the 16 miles front from Bleeding to Washington to Hope was moved. When the new line was established the lighting ended.

Tunney to Tour for the Navy

Ex-Champ Will Visit Little Rock November 13-14

NEW ORLEANS—Lieutenant Commander J. J. (Gene) Tunney, U.S.N.R., will visit the main recruiting stations in the Eighth Naval District during November for the purpose of interviewing applicants for appointment as physical directors in the Naval Reserve, according to an announcement by Commander C. L. Walton, officer in charge of recruiting in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Accompanying Lieutenant Commander Tunney will be Lieutenant (jg) W. I. Leckie, U.S.N.R., who will assist the former boxing champion and World War I marine in interviewing applicants, who if they meet the requirements will be rated as Chief Petty Officers in the Naval Reserve.

Applicants must hold a degree in physical education from a recognized college or university. In general, it was pointed out, applicants who are unmarried will be given preference over those who are married.

The fact that cottons are suitable to the South is all the more a reason why we should buy cotton garments," the committee chairman continued. "Certainly it is to our economic advantage to wear cottons, for some eleven million of us are directly dependent on cotton for a livelihood and the remainder indirectly derive at least a substantial portion of their incomes from the cotton industry."

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Franks Fruit Store Opens Returns to Former Address on South Main

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK
October 16.44 16.44 16.44 16.70
December 16.63 16.95 16.61 16.90
January 16.72 16.87 16.72 16.96
March 16.83 17.13 16.80 16.11
May 16.86 17.18 16.82 17.17
July 16.74 17.13 16.74 17.12

NEW YORK
October 16.40 16.72 16.40 16.72
December 16.59 16.88 16.58 16.88
January 16.79 16.85 16.77 16.88
March 16.77 17.07 16.75 17.05
May 16.79 17.12 16.79 17.11
July 16.71 17.08 16.71 17.07

Middling spot 17.30

It has been estimated that there are only about 30,000 Eskimos in the world.

J. H. Jones Serves 21 Counties, NYA Work

James H. Jones, formerly principle of the Hope high school, is now connected with the National Youth Administration with headquarters at Camden, Ark.

Mr. Jones is the district student work advisor and serves high schools and colleges of 21 counties in this area.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones moved to Cam-

den on July 15 and are now at home at Clifton and Broadway in that city.

Stores Go on Daylight Time

Will Remain Open From 9 a. m. Until 7 p. m.

Hope merchants in a meeting Monday agreed to open downtown stores at 9 a. m. and to close at 7 p. m. Daylight Saving Time, which is really the same hours as they previously opened at 8 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m. Central Standard Time.

Although it was finally agreed to open and close at the same time the decision was not wholeheartedly pro-

ved by a few.

Under the new setup local stores will remain open an extra hour on Fridays and will stay open Saturday, no definite closing time was set for that day.

Approximately 18 merchants attended the meeting.

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON — The Germans in South America are on the run—for the first time since the end of their first world war.

After that war, with the creation of the Weimar Republics, the rise of the socialists and the fall of the Junkers, there was an exodus of German aristocrats from the Fatherland.

Thousands of them came to the new world. Those who couldn't get into the United States flocked to the countries below the Rio Grande. Every Latin American republic, from Mexico to Argentina, got its quota. They came to settle down.

With the rise of Hitler, some of them went back home, but most of them stayed on and they were on hand, dug in, and ripe material for the Nazi agents to work and build on. They are there yet—2,000,000 of them.

But they're being dug out. That's the good news. They're being dug out fast. Long before the Department of Commerce and the Department of State slapped down the so-called blacklist in mid-July, 1941—freezing the assets of German and Italian nationals and making it impossible for U. S. firms to do business with agents of Nazi sympathies—a process of undermining the German business houses had been quietly going on. It worked like this:

Turning Tables on the Nazi

Wherever United States government agents in South America—State Department men, consular men, commercial agents, Department of Commerce representatives, Rockefeller men, Export-Import Bank men, Federal loan Agents—wherever they found North American firms represented by Germans or Italians, the business was quietly switched to a new fabric.

From a viewpoint of comfort and health, there is no fabric which can compete with cotton in Southern climates. Mr. Stonequist declared. "Cotton fibers are so constructed that they have high absorption qualities, enabling them to absorb perspiration. This factor makes cottons more cool and comfortable during the hot summer months."

Another reason for cotton's suitability to Southern climates is the fact that it is washable. Cotton fibers, stronger and tougher than steel, can be subjected to countless launderings. Cotton is the only fiber which actually becomes stronger when it is wet.

Washable cottons are a necessity here in the South," Mr. Stonequist said. "Only through washing can every trace of perspiration be removed from a garment. And most cottons can be washed without fear of shrinkage or running and fading dyes."

The increasing popularity of cotton playuits and slack suits in the South is in a large measure due to cotton's ability to fulfill all the necessary qualifications for a garment that must withstand hard wear and strain, must be cool and comfortable.

"The fact that cottons are suitable to the South is all the more a reason why we should buy cotton garments," the committee chairman continued. "Certainly it is to our economic advantage to wear cottons, for some eleven million of us are directly dependent on cotton for a livelihood and the remainder indirectly derive at least a substantial portion of their incomes from the cotton industry."

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They had the necessary solid financial and community backing. They knew their own countrymen and they were natives, points that overcome all the objections to foreign invasion of domestic trade, which might be held against North Americans just as well as it could against Germans.

Nazi Counterattacks Failed to Come Off

In literally hundreds of cases—from Mexico to Chile—this formula was followed quietly with unbelievable success. While the so-called blacklist as made public had 1800 firms listed, it was originally nearly twice that size. Before the list was published, half the original names had been taken off by the simple process of forcing the German houses out of business by taking their U. S. agencies away and giving them to South Americans.

When the German houses in South America caught on to what was happening, they tried to beat the game by setting up dummy commission houses of their own. This trick was quickly uncovered.

Desperate, the Germans then tried selling their business outright. But the North and South American played ball. The German "for sale" offers were ignored. The South American customers played ball too. They started boycotts and blacklists of their

It has been estimated that there are only about 30,000 Eskimos in the world.

When fire destroyed a dwelling here the only thing saved was a set of false teeth. The owner persuaded Fireman James Wilkerson to venture into the building to find the molars.

(Continued on Page Six)

Banning of Germans as Agents for U. S. Goods Routs the Nazis in S. A.

'Squeeze Play' Eases Out Entrenched German Firms

The Axis powers are waging two wars—a "shooting war"—with an army of secret salesmen on the economic front. They made considerable progress under an elaborate plan for economic domination of Latin America. But Uncle Sam is catching up. In "Switzerland War in Latin America," Peter Edson, NEA Service Washington correspondent, tells in six straight-to-the-shoulder articles how this vital trade war is being waged . . . the early Axis victories . . . Uncle Sam's gradual awakening to the danger . . . his current counterattack, which is making up lost ground and more. The second of Edson's information-rich articles appears below.

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Approximately

War Shadows Dim Glamor

Blocade, Defense Curtail Cosmetic Industry

By ELEANOR RAGSDALE
NEA Service Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON—National Defense is invading the beauty shops, the boudoirs, the handbags of America's women. It's taking some of the glamor out of their exotic perfumes, and telling women to be "synthetically sweet."

It's resting covetous eyes on their metal and plastic lipsticks and compacts, and saying, "Use wood." It's shaking an unflinching head over the gallons of alcohol—400,000 of 'em—that ladies, and men too, pour on their scalps, rub on their hands, and garge musically in their collective throats each morning before going to work.

In short, National Defense is turning Puritan, not from any moral scruples, but because America's \$200,000,000 cosmetic trade is a "non-essential industry"—imagine!—and so will have to get the short end when some of the vital raw materials are parceled out.

Shades of Cleopatra! the British blockade is depriving perfumers of their pungent essential oils. The sensuous nar of Asia is languished with jasmine and powdered musk and ylang-ylang on deserted Oriental docks; or is pushed aside for tin and rubber in the desperate scramble for cargo space.

Farewell to French Perfume
Priceless altar-of-joses is bottled more ways than one in isolated Switzerland and Bulgaria. Spicy oil of geranium—all-important as a base in nearly every scent cosmetic—can't get through in any large quantities from the gardens of Algeria and the Bourbons Islands.

Bergamot, grown in the shade of Sicilian citrus groves, is running short in America for colognes and hair tonics. And the whole great garden of southern France, with its famed Grasse flower-beds, can no longer supply the United States with the innumerable natural essences that made French perfumes the world's greatest. To duplicate those bowsers in this country with its high real estate values and labor costs just would not pay.

Some cargoes do run the blockade and those seized by the British are sold by them to the U. S. at a tidy profit. But all in all, supply is daily growing less adequate.

So much so that the Toilet Goods Association has formed an "Essential Oil and Other Materials Exchange Bureau" to enable member companies to swap surplus materials and spread the supplies so as to keep business going as long as possible.

The TGA does well to include the phrase "and other materials" in its Exchange Bureau's title, because it looks as if pretty soon countless other cosmetic ingredients will be jugged from hand to hand as the going gets tougher.

Zinc oxide, for instance, has been on the hands-off defense list for a long time, and manufacturers are scouting out reserve stocks for creams, rouges and powders.

Beauty Takes a Back Seat

Lucky summer's almost over, too. For the deodorant business is going to take a big rap, since it uses aluminum chloride as its chemical ingredient and no one has to tell you about aluminum, though the dearth of chlorine may be news to some.

Even borax and boric acid, used in eye-lotions, skin fresheners and cold creams, have been on the Office of Emergency Management priority list for quite some time. The blockade has shut off all European ozokerite, a mineral wax which is the best base known for expensive cold creams.

The new twist of "getting substitutes for substitutes" is hitting the cosmetic container business well below the belt. It seems funny to be going back to dear old-fashioned wood after all these high-falutin' years when we never spoke of the quaint old fellow. But with brass, nickel, tin, chromium, and the smart gay plastics all commandeered for the "essentials" it looks as if wood or cardboard containers will have to take the place

Defense Stops Commission Men

Lobbists Who Claim 'Pull' Arouses Anger

By JACK STINNETT
WASHINGTON—The persistent reports that "commission men" and lobbyists, who claim to have some pull, are waxing fat as a result of national defense has got some government officials hopping mad.

Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson has pointed out more than once that army contracts carry a clause that gives the government the right to cancel any purchase where it is discovered that a contractor pays a commission for obtaining his business to any person other than his regularly established salesman.

Donald M. Nelson, director of the OPM purchasing division, has issued a public warning to manufacturers that they are merely being duped by leeches and phonies if they hire lobbyists here who claim that they have the special pull to get national defense contracts.

And now comes Clifton E. Mack, director of the treasury department procurement division, which not only is buying billions of dollars of stuff, other than actual war materials (guns, soldiers' equipment, planes, ships, etc.) but also is charged with laying down the purchasing and contractual policies for all government buying. Procurement division contracts, like the army's, carry the anti-commission clause, Mack point out. Besides that, doing business with the government is simple and may be done directly without even maintaining a legitimate salesman here.

For example, suppose you make foot ball bladders, flower pots, or tear-gas fountain pens. (The government buys all those things.) You write to the treasury department procurement division or to one of the 42 state procurement officers in the larger cities all over the country. You tell them what you have. They place you on the mailing list. The next time the article you make is needed, specifications and invitations to bid are mailed to you. You make your bid. If you are low and can supply the product as specified, you get the contract.

It really is as easy as that, the procurement division assures me—and no amount of pressure or "pull" or "influence" can sway anybody because that's the law.

Why, then, do many of the larger manufacturers maintain salesmen or agents in Washington? Because the government buys everything from acacia to zinc sulphate—from soup bowls to (metal) nuts. The agent, watching every specification issued, may figure how his firm can supply some article that it is not now turning out. He may watch quantities used and be able to estimate reserves. In other words, he may know his market and help his firm that way in making its bids and preparing for future bidding.

These agents are perfectly legitimate in the eyes of the government—in fact, welcome—for they often can supply the personal contract between the buying agency and the seller that is sometimes necessary in smooth execution of a contract. But, the government insists, they are not necessary in merely obtaining a contract.

As to whether there are lobbyists and "commission men" of the illegitimate type operating in Washington, the answer is "yes." With the government spending billions, they have increased in numbers, too. To what extent and whether any of them ever has "gotten" to a government official will have to wait on a congressional investigation and perhaps one by the FBI. The former undoubtedly is in the offing. The latter probably will depend on how much is under all the smoke.

of the elaborate containers now used. Now, who'd ever have thought that the kissable "dynamite" on curving lips was really a cousin of big-time TNT? And yet, such is the family tree of many explosives that they find themselves not very far removed from some of the high-powered cosmetic "bomb-shells."

Artificial essence of gardenia and synthetic lilacine and muguet are, in a sense, debutante cousins of gunpowder. Alcohols made from coal-tar bases are converted into a fascinating complexity of chemicals including tri-nitro-toluene, the proper name of TNT—some of which are used for munitions, some for plastics, some for anti-freeze, some for innocent cosmetic solvents.

In addition, most dyes come from the same coal-tar foundation. So get out your logic and figure out what happens to perfumes and lotions when the big guns are being loaded. Even though the whole ethyl alcohol supply for the toilet-goods industry is only 2 per cent of the total production, it will probably have to be curtailed. Even the dazzling red of lipstick and the rose blush of rouge are on shaky ground, though the proportion of available dye which they consume is pretty tiny.

To cheer up the downcast ladies a bit, there's still plenty of tale for powder. The elegant pure white French and Italian variety is not to be had, of course, but North Carolina and Canada tale will do.

Another bright spot is that the main oils used in all run-of-the-mill cold creams will remain plentiful enough.

There hasn't been any formal treatment of the cosmetic problem by the busy Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply as yet. OPACS officials are still all tangled up in the silk problem. But they expect to get some experts on the job in a week or so to see that priorities and shortages don't work unnecessary hardships on a sizable industry.

Naturally they will be concerned with unjustified price rises, smacking of profiteering at public expense. Already they have started inquiries into a jump in the price of East Indian oils. And they are interested in efforts of the Department of Commerce to find Philippine and Latin American grown plants that can replace cut-off supplies.

NOW---- Is A Good Time To Buy Your Fall Coat

BECAUSE—the new styles have just arrived and are fresh and attractive. Sizes and color ranges are much more complete than they will be after a few weeks of selling. You'll make a cash saving too—for reorders will be slightly higher than original prices. A small down payment will hold any coat in our lay away department until you are ready for it.

REDFERN COATS \$27.50 to \$49.50

HIRSHMAUR \$19.85

MARCUS \$10.98 to \$16.75



REDFERN

One of our very newest reefer styles in black with black velvet collar trim. Smartness in every detail of this excellent fitted model.

\$27⁵⁰



REDFERN

You'll be in step this fall in this soldier blue swagger coat. Wearable pebble wool-fabric cut on flattering style lines. Set-in shoulder and fitted waist.

\$29⁸⁵



REDFERN

This smartly styled double breasted coat is a tweed mixture. Wine the predominating color. Comfortable raglan shoulder. Can be worn with collar buttoned or open.

\$29⁸⁵



REDFERN

A sporty swagger coat in wine. The fabric is an interesting diagonal weave. Raglan shoulder. Can be worn with collar buttoned or open.

\$29⁸⁵



MARCUS COATS

The very smartest line of popular priced coats ever created in regular sizes 12 to 44, Jr. sizes 9 to 17. Your very wide selection of colorful plaids, the new camel fleece, blacks, navy, maroon, soldier blue, and all the new fall colors. Fitted or swagger styles and the linings are guaranteed.

\$10⁹⁸ to \$16⁷⁵

We Give Eagle Stamps

Wearable Hirshmaur Tweeds

Hirshmaurs famous and ever popular "Twisted Boucle Tweed." New styles in this famous fabric that never grows old—wears almost indefinitely. Also a large range of sports tweeds tailored by Hirshmaur. All linings are guaranteed the life of the coat.

\$19⁸⁵

The Leading Department Store

Geo. W. Robison & Co.

NASHVILLE

SOCIETY

Daisy Dorothy Heard, Editor

Telephone 768

Social Calendar

Tuesday, August 26th
Tuesday Contract Bridge club, home of Mrs. Roy Stephenson, 9:30 a.m.

The Business and Professional Women's club will not meet this week as previously announced.

Wednesday, August 27th

Wednesday Contract Bridge club, home of Mrs. J. F. Gorin, 3 o'clock.

Thursday, August 28th

Thursday Bridge club, home of Mrs. C. C. McNeil, 3 o'clock.

Miss Mable Ethridge Is Hostess To Church Group

On Monday evening Miss Mable Ethridge invited the members of the Children's Division Council of the First Methodist church to her home for the regular study period and social meeting.

Proceeding the business session a delicious supper was served, buffet style, to the ten members attending.

For the guest speaker, Mrs. G. B. Morris was selected and the subject of her discussion was "Teacher's Commitment."

Personal Mention

Mrs. E. F. McFaddin, Miss Enola Alexander, Miss Marjory Dildy, and Miss Mary Wilson were in Texarkana Tuesday for the Phi Beta Phi luncheon at the Grim. Miss Dildy and Miss Wilson are planning to enter the University of Arkansas as freshmen this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Black are returning Tuesday from a two-week stay in Hot Springs.

Mrs. Howard Byers and Miss Hattie Field spent Monday in Shreveport.

—O—

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones and son,

MOROLINE HAIR TONIC
NON-SKID BOTTLE LARGE SIZES 10-25:

Continuous Everyday From 1:35

NEW SAENGER
COOL and COMFORTABLE
NOW

GINGER ROGERS

in

"Tom, Dick and Harry"

WEDNESDAY

TYRONE POWER ALICE FAZE

— in —

"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"

Jay left Monday night by train for Pittsburgh, Pa., where they will be guests of Mrs. Jones' parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Barclay.

Mrs. Jack Meek and daughter, Carolyn, of Bradley are visitors in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. K. G. McFarlan Sr.

Miss Mary Delta White is in Conway this week to attend a Home Economics meet at Arkansas State Teachers College.

Little Miss Sunny Joe Kirkpatrick of Morrilton is in the city for a visit with her cousin, Little Miss Charlotte Traylor.

Hall Davidson of Hugo, Oklahoma, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. John Vesey, and Mr. Vesey. He will return home Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert Vesey and daughter, Betty, left early Tuesday morning for Los Angeles.

Mrs. J. S. Little has returned from Ashdown where she was the guest of friends.

Miss Alice Lile, who has been the guest of relatives and friends in Jonesboro, came there Monday afternoon. She was there three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tarpley and Mr. and Mrs. Jiminy Miller spent the week-end with relatives in Morrilton.

Mrs. Mary Summers has resigned her position as superintendent of the Julie Chester hospital because of ill health, her many friends will regret to know. She will leave soon for her home in Memphis.

Mrs. Frank Johnson and son, Jerry, are to return home Tuesday from a short stay at Hot Springs.

Mrs. Dick Forster and son, "Ricky" of Shreveport are the guests of L. W. Youngs.

Mrs. Carter Payne and daughter of Memphis, Tenn., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Sutton and other relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady Browning announced the arrival of a little son on Friday, August 22 at the Josephine Hospital. The new arrival has been named Jerry Dwan Browning.

A Noble Grand Name Is Ragsdale

MEMPHIS.—(P)—Mrs. Eugenia Ragsdale, noble grand of the Warren Rebekah lodge, Vicksburg, Miss., visited the Ruth Rebekah lodge here and was introduced to its noble grand.

Nothing strange in that—only the noble grand of the Ruth Rebekah lodge also is named Mrs. Eugenia Ragsdale.

The two women are not related.

Nine-Hour Day

McCOMB, Miss.—(P)—The swapover to daylight time in part of Pike County, while the rest stays on standard, has County Agent Jim Harrison behind the eight-ball. To please everybody and handle his work, he says, he has to get up by daylight time and go to bed by standard.

Correspondence between the U. S. and Japan right now might be called high tension wires.

How Women Report News

First Woman Reporter Enters Gallery in 1850

By SIGRID ARNE

WASHINGTON —

"Members and

Press Only" is a forbidding sign which

appears in two places in the capitol.

One is beside a private elevator to the

Senate floor and gallery. The other

flanks an elevator to the House floor

and gallery.

Newspaper men take that privilege

unmindfully. But it's usually with

a gulp that a woman reporter takes

her first ride.

It was 'way back in 1850 that the

first woman writer sat in the Senate

gallery. Now he's waiting curiously for

the script of the new Navy picture

in which he'll appear; wants to see

how he must die this time.

"Talked? Did she know about it be-

fore I talked to her? She didn't say

so."

The senator chuckled, phoned Ned:

"You're one woman who can keep a

secret!" And he followed through

with many valuable tips.

There are about 150 women reporters in this town—from young college graduates to frail Maude McDougal of the Philadelphia Record, who looks like a grandmother but won't tell her age. Some barely exist on gossip letters to home town papers. But some

get around in chauffeur driven cars.

Many are "ex's," having shifted to

publicity jobs, and most of those are

with the government. Often they shift

because of the one real handicap which

is expiring spectacularly in "Dive

Bomber," and in company with Fred

MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. Be-

fore their crash exit, Toomey en-

joys a substantial and important role.

Doris is the only woman who is as-

signed to presidential train trips as a

straight news reporter. She has gone

so many times that even tiny Doris, 5

years old, has protested.

A section is the second smallest war

strength unit in the United States

Army. Consisting of 20 to 25 men, it

is commanded by a sergeant.

When he opened his eyes he found

the actor won the role of Danny Mc-

Gann. When Danny stopped a well-

deserved bullet, he yanked out all

the emotional stops and went into

a death scene that lasted for 350 feet

of film with Hawaiian music sobbing

in the background. Lots of people

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HARTMAN WARDROBE TRUNK. Large size. Good condition. Bargain. Mrs. Carter Johnson, Phone 200. 26-3tp

CHEAP HOMEMADE TRAILER house. Darwin's Camp, Highway No. 4. 26-3tp

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If interested see or call L. Stucke, Prescott, Arkansas. 8-1-Imc

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BEDROOM FOR TWO MEN. MRS. D. A. Bowden, 703 South Pine Street. 23-3tp

BEDROOM FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen. "Private" entrance, Irvin Huckabee, 104 W. Ave. E. 25-3tp

COOL SOUTHEAST BEDROOM. For men or couple. Close in. Mrs. M. E. Edgington, 505 S. Walnut Street. Phone 43-W. 26-3tp

Shrinkage

NEW YORK—(P)—Determined to lose some excess poundage during his summer sojourn in Vermont, the rather stout gentleman decided the quickest way would be through labor on his farm. So he went to the general store to buy a pair of loose, comfortable overalls. As the clerk was wrapping up the blue jeans, a sudden fear struck the city farmer. "Wait a minute—those fit me now. But I expect to lose a lot this summer. Maybe I better buy a smaller pair." The clerk shook his head, continued to wrap the overalls, replied: "Mister, if you can shrink as fast as these, you'll be doing pretty good."

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Hot dogs and coffee go to Jean's Sandwich Shop. 6 hamburgers or hot dogs in a sack for 25c. 19-1tf

Answer to Cranium Crackers

Questions on Page One

1. Oklahoma City is in Oklahoma; Kansas City is in Missouri, and also in Kansas; Virginia City is in Nevada, and also Montana.

2. Grand Rapids is in Michigan, Cedar Rapids in Iowa, Rapid City in South Dakota.

3. Kalamazoo is in Michigan, Yazoo City in Mississippi.

4. Pasco is in Washington, Pasadena in California, El Paso in Texas.

5. Sioux Falls is in South Dakota, Sioux City in Iowa, Sault Ste. Marie in Michigan. All are pronounced "soo."

ACTRESS

Answer to Previous Puzzle

26 Discharged a debt.

27 Cross woman.

28 Portico (pl.).

30 Animal's measure.

35 Reared.

36 Stain.

37 Part of frame.

38 Yale.

40 Midwestern city (abbr.).

41 Rows.

42 Suffix.

44 Courses at dinner.

45 One who changes.

46 Set again.

49 Search.

53 Member of Parliament (abbr.).

56 And.

11 Above.

12 Silk material.

14 Pronoun.

16 Shaded nook.

17 Repast.

20 Gentle.

22 Ore.

23 Insurance (abbr.).

64 Large river.

3 Beginner.

4 Positive pole.

5 Exclamation.

6 Man's nickname.

7 Chinese weight.

8 Prefix.

9 Thus.

10 Plural suffix.

28 Call for help.

29 Tips.

30 Jumbled type.

31 Test.

32 Pronoun.

33 Assessed.

35 Hobo (slang).

36 Metric measure.

39 Tumor.

40 Case.

43 Levers.

45 Theme.

46 Upon.

47 Prevaricator.

2 Likely.

3 Negative.

VERTICAL

1 Like.

2 Negative.

HORIZONTAL

JAG DAMAGED ERE

AIDE EMANATE GUY

MON MORAL BOONE

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Red Tape Falls in Shreds

Especially When
Britain's 'Beaver'
Is in Action

By PAUL MANNING
NEA Service Staff Correspondent
The first thing Max Aitken, Baron Beaverbrook of Beaverbrook, did when he was named British Minister of State without portfolio and put in charge of reorganizing the Ministry of Information was something most information officials had long neglected: He talked man to man, with American members of the press.

Newsmen linked, too. They told him how many officials gave them the run-around, how their stories kept getting balled up in the red tape of British censorship. They got a great deal off their chests.

Beaverbrook listened, and the next day several of the most vehement newsmen walked around in a daze because all day they had received telephone calls from hitherto unapproachable government officials who kept inquiring, "Where have you been keeping yourself, old man?" and wouldn't they please drop around for tea that afternoon?

Brings Directness,
Simplifies to Tasks

Beaverbrook came to the rescue quickly because, as publisher of two great London papers, the Daily Express and Evening Standard, he had himself encountered the effect of censorship before becoming a member of the government. He came to the rescue quickly, too, because he likes to dispose of problems like that.

For days the whole censorship and facility situation improved. Then Beaverbrook, Winston Churchill's trouble shooter, was suddenly elevated into the job of Minister of Supply. So the man who had upped England's warplane production during his recent tenure as Minister of Aircraft Production lost interest. His newest assignment, working with Harry Hopkins and other officials in Washington to speed the tempo of supplies from the U. S., threatens to take every ounce of effort and time.

Washington should find this Canadian-born, English-knighted, one-time utilities tycoon extremely interesting. In all England there are few men who are as direct in action. Unlike most British bigwigs, for example, Beaverbrook keeps no regular hours. There has never been one office which could be labeled as Beaverbrook's. During all those days when he was needling the aircraft factories into giving more spitfires and Whitleys and Hampdens and Blenheim, he was apt to show up one morning in the office allotted him in the rambling Ministry of Aircraft Production building in

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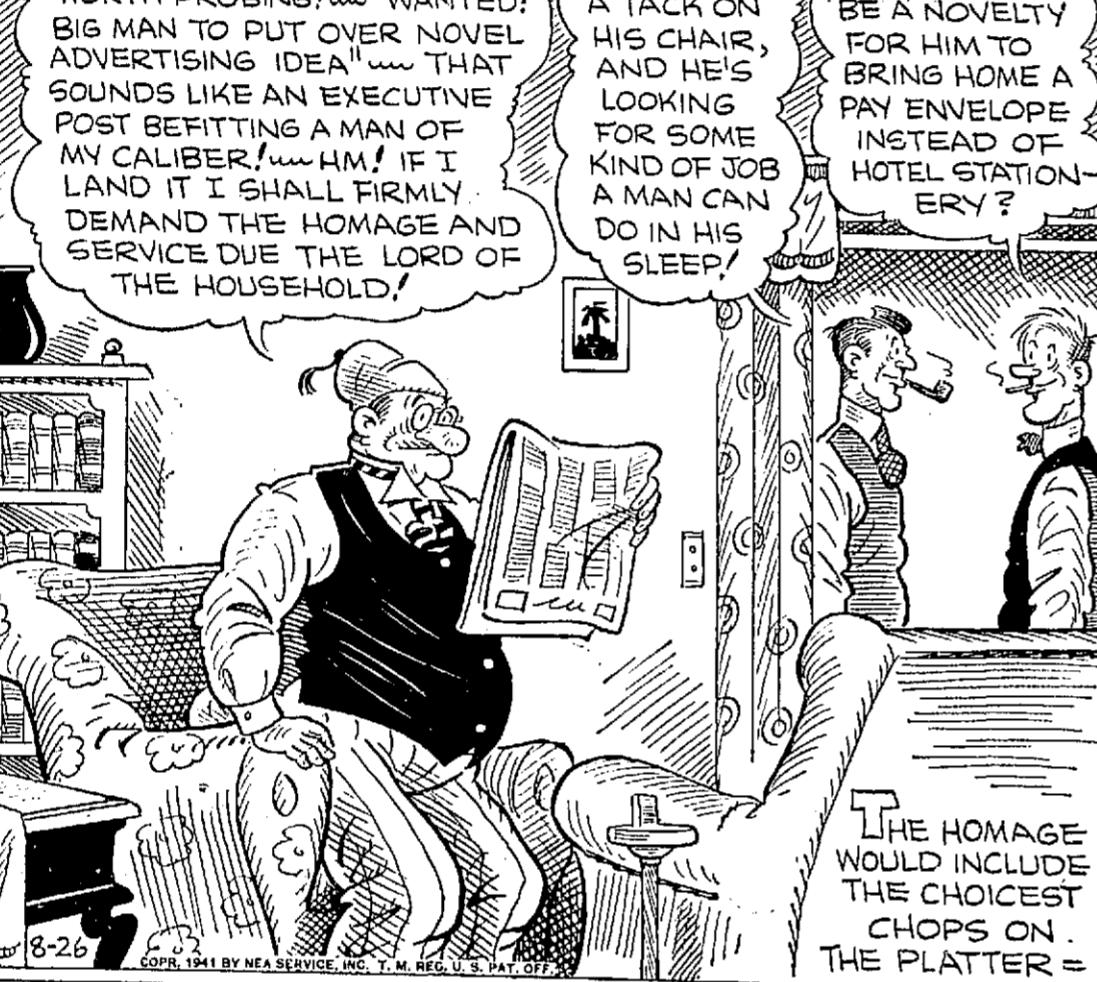
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drafting room of a Midlands aircraft factory.

Beginning with that first morning when he took over the ruins of aircraft production, he brought directness and simplicity of operation into his facet of the British war effort.

He showed up at his new job with a small army of carpenters and put them to work tearing out vast numbers of partitions which formed offices for more than fifty umbrella-carrying executives who had been doing their paper work since September 1939, in chaste, un hurried little cubicles—each room complete with a clean desk, a neat angular secretary and a pot for brewing the 4 p. m. cup of tea.

When the men finished giving the works to that vast floor of methodical chaos, the place was a replica of the city room in Beaverbrook's London Daily Express.

**Other Officials Complain
About His Methods**

The executives didn't like that, of course, but there was nothing they could do about it except maybe grouse during lunch hour and appear slightly bewildered when reports indicated that these and a few other simple changes had upped their own production.

Working Day Never Ends

No week-end with Beaverbrook in English countryside is "quiet." He shouts. He gesticulates. He wears out secretaries when he begins to dictate, for it is never one letter but a constant stream of orders, queries, refusals, observations, sometimes curt notes to his editors to allot bonuses to reporters who have turned in some particularly good work he has observed in the columns of his newspaper.

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British Talk of Invasion

Military Men Say England Will Not Attempt Move

By MORGAN M. BEATTY
AP Feature Service Writer

WASHINGTON — Will the British army invade German-controlled Europe at any time in the predictable future?

The various answers one gets from military men all add up to "N." Some few feel the British might dress up a small raid or two as an invasion attempt, if their losses could be held to a minimum. But the few have no deep convictions.

I can state definitely that the British air command agrees with other branches of the military service that a full-scale invasion attempt against the Germans this year would have no better than a 1-to-3 chance. It would, therefore, run the danger of going down in history as a futile raiding party. Annoyance to the Germans would be the only result.

Invasion talk is prevalent at this time only because it serves a propaganda purpose, in the view of well-informed observers, and it's based on the idea that the Germans will hear the talk, and prepare for invasion even though they are convinced it will NOT come.

The basic reasoning behind the British high command's refusal to consider invasion at this time, lies in military principle.

Any force attempting to establish a beach-head must count on losing perhaps 600,000 out of every million men thrown into action. Even if the force should establish a beach-head, it would be exhausted, and the problem of widening the breach would be even more serious than the original attack.

The stream of death notices to parents, sweethearts and friends would damage morale, perhaps wreck it, if the invasion should fail in the end.

From the point of view of the British government, the first duty of a prime minister and his military advisers is to defend the homeland. That means the British must conserve men and materials for a full scale defense, especially since the target for the Germans is concentrated, and therefore invasion is somewhat simpler from their point of view and from their springboard.

What, then, can the British do? They can continue to blockade the Germans by air and sea, and blast continental industries from the air now that their naval force is buttressed by command of the air over western Germany and France. These are slow, unspectacular methods of attack. The public cannot see victory when it's coming at snail's pace. But the ultimate results might be the same, especially if the British keep up the drumfire of bombs, hold tight the steel chains of blockade.

Germans may be doing without butter and beefsteak, but in the end, the effect of denial is the same as the drip-drip of water on the brow of a prisoner. After several thousand slow drops have hit him in the forehead, each additional drop feels

like a sledge-hammer blow. The Germans know this. They're trying to achieve the same results with counter-blockade.

British forces can continue also to fight for the strategic outposts of empire, restrict Germany to land victories in Europe. They can constantly demonstrate their control of the world's sea highways, especially for the benefit of Axis partner Japan. They can make minor raids against the German-held coast, too, especially around Murmansk, where they have a fighting chance to keep open the supply road to Russia.

Finally, there's Russia. If the Germans should close off Murmansk, the best feasible route of British attack against Germany would be up from the Middle East, where supplies and man-power could move the year round. If the Russians could hold the Germans somewhat short of the Volga this fall, there would be a chance for Britain, with American help, to use the Caspian door.

British empire men and American material could pour in from the south by sea and land, and actually join a continental ally still fighting Germany. The effort probably would first take shape as guerrilla warfare—annoying raids on Germany's stretched communication lines. But losses should be negligible.

At the "right moment," huge armies could be rallied to take the offensive. Meanwhile, Germany would be required to squander men and materials in Russia to meet the constant threat of attack. This would lessen their remaining forces for invasion of the British Isles.

Therefore, the eyes of military men are on the Caspian Sea. And they ask: Are the Russians willing to make the further huge sacrifices required to hold off the Germans? The Germans obviously see the open door in the south, too. They've thrown their major weight against the Ukraine at last, in an obvious maneuver to close the Caspian door before winter comes.

Banning of

(Continued From Page One)

Germans May Get a Chilly Reception

Then began one of the strangest sights in South American history—a mass exodus of Germans from all over South America to Chile. There are perhaps more Nazi Germans in Chile today than in any South American country except Southern Brazil.

Southern Chile is a little Germany—has been for years. The Germans being run out of other countries now have figured that the Chileans are the most sympathetic to national socialism of all the South American people. The Germans, they know, have been at work there for years, with better than average success.

There have been many neo-Nazi putches and revolutions in Santiago. If the German choice of Chile as a refuge for the duration of the war is a good one, there are some South American experts bold enough to say that before long you will be hearing of a German ghetto south of Santiago. It will be just like the ghetto the Nazis set up in Warsaw for the Jews, just after Poland was invaded. Only this Chilean ghetto will be peopled with South America's Nazis instead of with Polish Jews.

Another most effective factor in putting the Germans on the run in South America has been the showing

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



up of the German propaganda effort as a pack of blank-blanked lies. The German story has been that South America absolutely needed Europe for a market.

It was argued that, North America being self-sufficient and producing the same raw materials and foodstuffs that South America had to export—wool, wheat, meat, hides, cotton and so on—the idea of hemisphere solidarity was a myth. North America had plenty of things it could sell to South America, but South America had nothing it could sell to North America.

U. S. Has Become Best

S. A. Customer

The record shows just how cocked that prediction has been. In the last six months, the United States has bought more from South America than Europe ever bought in its best year. There is ample evidence, too, that this is not just a phenomenon of the United States defense effort, but a business that will outlast the war.

The case of the now-celebrated coffee agreement is cited as the prize example of how the Americas can go it alone. When the war and the blockade shut off South America's coffee market in Europe, all the coffee countries faced ruin. There was a huge holdover surplus and a good new crop.

If the United States had desired, it could have been Uncle Shylock and beat down the price of coffee to 3½ cents a pound. If Columbia had decided to sell its entire crop at that figure, it could have saved its own coffee planters, but it would have ruined Brazil and Salvador and all the others.

Instead of that, all the coffee countries got together. It was the first time they had ever been brought together for anything more than to pass resolutions to meet again. This time, they did something.

Every coffee-growing country was given a production quota. The market was divided proportionately—fair to the growers and fair to the American market-basket budget. The result was that the South American coffee industry was saved, and everybody made money. The coffee compact will be a year old in October, and it will be renewed.

All this business of winning over the South Americans, of building up hemisphere solidarity and genuine friendship has taken a great deal of managing and diplomatic handling. At the beginning of the defense effort, Jess Jones and Wayne Chatfield Taylor, his able Lieutenant, figured that it might cost two and a half billion dollars to fight the economic defense of South and Central America.

That's a lot of money, but not so much when you compare it with the cost of battleships or of the physical defense program, now well over the \$50,000,000 mark, or 20 times what it's costing for the Sud Americanos' salvation.

The old idea of loaning money to South America was to give them the cash. But it isn't done that way anymore, compadres. No, señor.

Only \$50,000,000 of the \$2,500,000,000 earmarked for Latin America is avail-

able in fluid funds for cash loans. The rest of it is being dealt out only for specific projects that contribute something to the physical improvement of the country, or for projects that will contribute their part to hemisphere defense.

An Adjunct of Hemisphere Defense

For instance, heavy transport loans to Brazil have covered the purchase of 14 ships for inter-American trade, the electrification of a railway, and new air bases, the equipment to be bought in the United States. Watching where the money goes, in this manner, has resulted in no wholesale shoveling out of cash, and though the funds have been available for a year, only 15 per cent of the capital has been used. In addition to these loans through the Export-Import Bank, there are the operations of the Mills Reserve Company, organized to build up the stock piles of strategic materials needed for defense.

Gradually, the information on what South American mines can produce is being assembled. If there is a tin mine in Bolivia not producing, there is a studied effort to get it going.

It takes a loan to get the mine equipment that will put it in operation, that loan is forthcoming. That goes for nitrates, asbestos, copper—anything the United States doesn't have enough of.

The point of all this effort is that in addition to helping United States defense, it is helping South America to help herself. Driving out the Germans is just incidental.

more changes were made. Three of the 300 made appeals to federal courts, and finally the price schedule was in effect.

Goes on for Years

Today, Bituminous Coal Division finds itself with two problems on its hands. It is empowered to fix both minimum and maximum prices. On the one hand, it has about 100 cases on its hands, charging mine operators with selling coal below the minimum prices, allowing unauthorized discounts, failing to add actual transportation charges to delivered prices, and failing to keep records. There must be a hearing, a "trial," and a decision on every case. Mind you, these are for violations of minimum prices.

On the other hand, prices of some of the special coals are going up. There is a shortage of coals for coke and steel making. Also, the demand for industrial coal has shot up the demand for coal cars. Transportation of coal for domestic uses may be pinched. It may be up to Bituminous Coal Division to set maximum prices before long.

This sad story is told here to show the utter folly of trying to fix maximum prices and prevent inflation by any complex methods of boards and hearings.

The only way to fix prices is to fix prices. Some few people may get hurt in the process, but their wounds can be licked. In the meantime, millions more will be kept from being hurt. The second moral of this piece is

that if you burn coal in your furnace, the coal consumers' counsel say you'd better fill up the bin now, while there's coal and before the price goes up. But maybe you'll figure you can keep warm by burning governmental red tape this winter.

Red Star, Soviet army publication, cited the work of machine gunners of infantry regiments in Marshall Klement Voroshilov's northwest forces defending Leningrad.

The defender of besieged Odessa, Russia's Black sea port, on the opposite end of the front were declared to be levying a severe continuing toll upon attacking Romanian forces.

N. Y. Can Use Him
NEW YORK—Henry Majlinger, end candidate at New York University, earned freshman immunitary in three sports last year—football, wrestling and baseball.

Compared to 7,630,654 in 1930, there are 7,374,155 people in Illinois today, according to census figures.

WANTED!

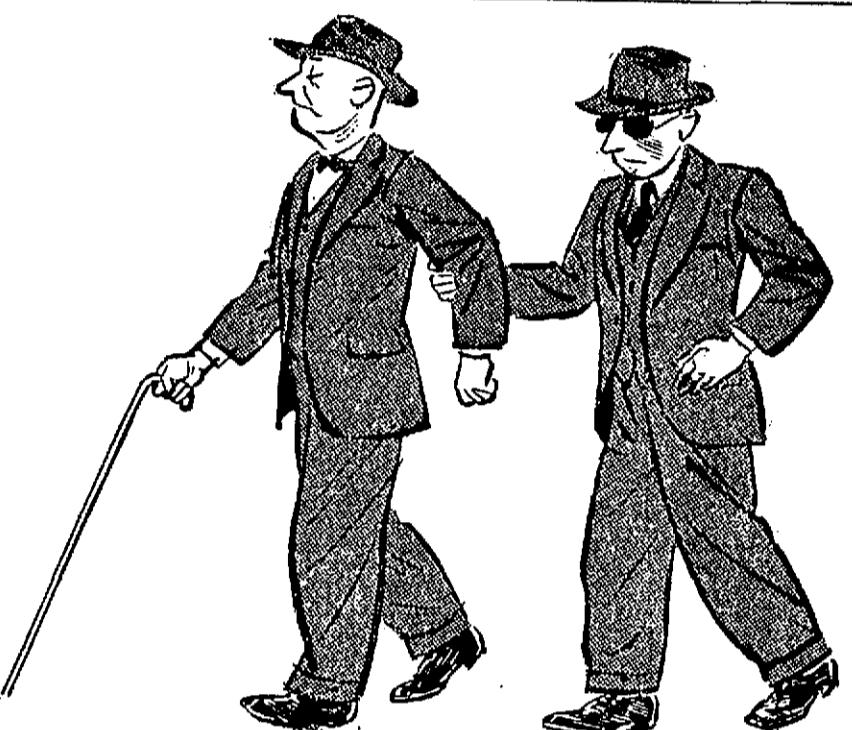
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The British public cheered Chamberlain to the echo when he returned from Munich. But it kept its right to know how his appeasement plans came off. And kept its right to reject him when it decided HIS judgment had faltered.

The American public, patient, tolerant, soft-hearted though it is, clings to its right to KNOW THE FACTS.

This public says to its congressmen, its merchants, its teachers, its publishers and to all others alike:

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